

EVENING BULLETIN.

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The poetry visible in the flowers, the stars, the
rainbows, and the sunsets is not truer than that
breathed from the soul of the young minstrel-girl
of New Castle in these exquisite stanzas:

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

SHE'S DREAMING ON THY HEART.

BY SALLIE M. BEVAN.

She's dreaming on thy heart to-night,
Thine arm's fond clasp is round her thrown,
She murmurs thy dear name in sleep,
Thou smilest—and I am alone.

Alone—alas, the years have left,
Between our hearts, a black abyss
In whose dim depths are buried stars
Hurled from the heaven of early bliss.

Ah me, in this, our world of change,
Thine image I still should love thee so
And how before the shattered shrine
Where burned the lights of long ago.

Why is it thus? Oh, I have learned,
And sadly has my knowledge cost—
By all my scorn for brighter forms,
It is—it is that thou art lost.

My heart is cold and hushed, its fires
Were quenched by midnight rains of tears,
Its music died on broken strings—
Yet I must wander through the years.

I see the lone leaves falling near
And hear the autumn's misty rain
Nor sigh for roses and blue skies,
Since thou wilt never come again.

Men call me heartless, and I smile
And breathe the lightest words—but oh
Clear streams that flash a sunny light
From cold dark sources often flow.

The scornful stars in yonder heaven
Whose mocking smiles now o'er me shine
Look not upon another heart
As tried and desolate as mine.

Oh, angels past the mystic skies,
Undying things of love and light,
Look from the glory of the unknown—
See earth—and pity me to-night.

Alas, she's dreaming on thy heart,
Thine arm's fond clasp is round her thrown,
She murmurs thy dear name in sleep—
Thou lovest her—and I'm alone.

RELIEF FOR THE LABORING CLASSES.—Mayor Wood of New York has sent a message to the Common Council, in which he makes some sensible reflections upon the straits to which the laboring classes of that city will be reduced during the coming winter from want of employment, and directs attention to the vast amount of public work to be done—the improvement of the Central Park, the construction of the new reservoir, the grading and regulating of streets, the repairing of the docks, &c. Thus it becomes necessary that a certain amount of work should be done, and the hands to do it are ready and idle. The Mayor proposes that a sufficient number of laborers to carry on these works shall be employed; that the corporation shall pay them seventy-five per cent. in food and twenty-five per cent. in money. The food—flour, cornmeal, and potatoes—to be paid for with funds raised by loan, secured by stock, bearing seven per cent. interest, and redeemable in five years; the men to be supplied with food at the cost price to the corporation. They will thus get their supplies at a discount of fifteen or twenty per cent. at least on the usual rates, while the public will be saved additional pauper expenses—for the unemployed will certainly come upon the Alms-house—and the works will go forward without immediate additions to the tax list.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—The will of Mrs. Louisa Fine, late of this city, was admitted to probate yesterday in the County Court. She emancipates nine valuable slaves, provides for the payment of their expenses to Cincinnati, and bequeathes them one hundred dollars each. She also makes suitable provision for an old servant over seventy years of age, who had been faithful to her, and also frees a young female slave when the aged one shall have died. At the death of old Milly, three houses and lots on Jefferson street are to be sold and the proceeds divided among her emancipated slaves.

To her brother and other members of the family ample bequests are made. Messrs. Nathan Merdes, William Dixon, and John M. Monahan are the executors.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.—We say nothing of the propriety of discussing financial questions in the pulpit, but we must say that the ability and success with which financial questions have recently been handled in some of the Eastern pulpits afford a gratifying proof of the spread of secular intelligence among the clergy. It certainly can do no harm for the ministers of God to be familiar with the affairs of men. We have the best of reasons for knowing, moreover, that this sort of knowledge is not by any means confined to the Eastern pulpits. We are persuaded, indeed, that the clergy of this country generally were never before so correctly and variously posted in the multifarious concerns of active life as they are at the present moment.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—Our notice of the proposed meeting of the teachers is eliciting commendation from all sections of the State. There appears to be a general concurrence of opinion in favor of this city as the place where the convention should be held. A prominent teacher in Millersburg, Bourbon county, suggests that the time be in the Christmas vacations, when the instructors throughout the State will be at leisure.

We hope to see a large and influential gathering of the members of this noble profession in our city about the 27th of December.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.—Capt. Megowan, our excellent Sheriff, makes his final appeal to the delinquent tax payers of Jefferson county. We are confident that our friend will deeply regret the necessity of executing the law upon those who do not readily respond to his call, but he will surely do all that he promises. Whoever, therefore, wishes to save great expense and the disgrace of being delinquent, should immediately call at the Sheriff's office.

ORIGIN OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.—Investigations are now going on in Chicago with a view to ascertain the origin of the great fire there. A number of young men had lodged rooms over the stores in the burned block; lewd women were in the habit of visiting some of these rooms, and it is said several of these got together in one of the rooms, and, in a state of intoxication, upset a fluid lamp.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river had fallen nearly 6 inches in the twenty-four hours ending last evening. There were then 4 feet water on the falls and 6½ feet in the canal. Shipments were made yesterday to New Orleans at 30 cents per hundred for pound freights, 50 cents per bbl. for potatoes, 60 cents per head for sheep, and \$8 per head for horses and cattle. The Baltic cleared for New Orleans with a splendid trip. The Woodford, Capt. Mather, arrived yesterday and will leave for New Orleans to-morrow. Mr. McLaughlin officiates at the desk, and he is proverbial for his kindness and attention. His pupil and assistant, Joe Benedict, a sprightly young man, has charge of the deckers and of the freight department. The Fashion commences her regular trips in the St. Louis trade to-day. She has been put in fine condition. Capt. Lamb will have charge of her as far as Paducah, where Capt. Martin, who is now there, will assume it. Messrs. Gust. Smith and De Hart are her clerks. They are two of the cleverest clerks on the river.

The fine packet Diamond, Capt. Holcroft, M. A. Huston, clerk, leaves for Evansville this evening, and will continue in the trade as a regular packet.

The Umpire, Capt. Triplett, will leave for Owensboro in place of the Statesman.

The Telegraph No. 3, Capt. Hildreth, is the mail-boat for Cincinnati to-day, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

Capt. Cannon's new steamer, Vicksburg, is advertised to leave for New Orleans Saturday.

COUNTERFEIT HALVES AND QUARTERS.—In these stringent specie times it is well enough to look to the kind of coin offered. The counterfeiters are taking advantage of the position of financial matters, and the discrediting of nearly all kinds of paper currency, to operate with their bogus money. A large quantity of counterfeit halves and quarters are in circulation in Cincinnati. The coin is but fairly executed, and may be readily detected on examination.

HIGH STREET OPEN.—This important public avenue has been at length received by the General Council and yesterday was opened to travel. It extends from Twelfth to Bridge street, and is the most desirable route to Portland. We have already mentioned the excellence of the boulder work of the contractors, Messrs. Kimball & McAtee.

COAL.—Two boat loads of Pittsburgh coal were purchased by the Rolling Mill Company at 7 cents per bushel. This is a low price, but we presume the parties were compelled to sell to raise money.

A dealer was selling by the hundred bushels at 12½ cents in par funds, and it could have probably been bought at that in smaller quantities.

WE are requested to say that the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company have stopped operations, but not suspended, as the Cloverport Journal stated. They are able and will pay all demands against them.

Rev. S. F. Scovel will be installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Jeffersonville, Ind., on Wednesday evening, by the members of the New Albany Presbytery.

A patent has been granted to David Howell, of this city, for an improved machine for binding flanges on boiler heads.

The Floyd Circuit Court is now in session at New Albany, Ind. Judge Bicknell presides.

The editor of the New York Herald, without paying the slightest regard to the truth or justice of what he says, is always trying to say something to make his readers open their eyes with astonishment—about once a week he predicts something of the kind that is foretold in the following paragraph from his last number:

If Mr. Buchanan does not keep a sharp lookout, he will be carried into a war with somebody before he knows it. The worst has not yet come. Politics will change over the world, and old disputes, old issues, old political questions, every where will be overlooked as they have been in this country. We shall need a war to start the life currents of the body politic and to clear the atmosphere. This country is ready for it, the people are ready for it. All are trained to the use of arms. Priest and layman, mechanic and laborer, professional man and him without a profession, master and apprentice, high and low, rich and poor, all know how to use the rifle, and when they have nothing else to do all are ready to use it. In this state of things look out for wild fruit from the present revolution. The filibusters are on the watch, and war is always a popular cry. Mexico, Cuba, Central America, and St. Domingo are all preparing themselves as fields of battle. Internal dissensions and civil strife already exist in most of them, and which will end in the first invasion is now the only question.

On the late national fast day in England the clergyman, Spurgeon, preached a sermon at the Crystal Palace, Lyndenham, near London. How his followers conducted themselves the following extract from a newspaper report will explain:

Another hymn and benediction closed the service, accompanied by the deep tones of the organ. When all was over a loud clapping of hands testified the approval of the hearers, and a few minutes afterwards groups of people were quaffing bottled stout within a few yards of the pulpit. Eating and drinking on the most extended scale were carried on all over the establishment.

Pretty conduct for a Christian people on a fast day.

EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.—The New York Express, of Friday, says:

We regret to hear that R. H. Winslow, Esq., of Winslow, Lanier, & Co., is suffering under a severe illness, caused by the late financial troubles, in which his house had so large an interest.

John H. Hicks, Esq., an old merchant of New York, is dead. His last visit to Wall street was on the day of the bank suspension. The excitement of the day caused a bleeding at the lungs, which has terminated fatally.

The Failure of the Potato Crop.—Six weeks ago farmers were congratulating themselves that at length they would be enabled to harvest a good crop of potatoes. Never since the first appearance of the disease had the plants looked so well. Those that had been dug up were in excellent condition. There was an unusually large breadth of land sown, and everything promised well. The price of potatoes at the waterside was not more than 4¢ to 5¢ per ton. Within the last few weeks, however, the disease has manifested itself in the most extraordinary manner. Hundreds of acres will not pay for the digging, as the potatoes, although looking very well when first taken out of the ground, in 24 hours are unfit for use. Unfortunately this sudden manifestation of the disease is not confined to any particular district, but seems very general. This is very sad intelligence for the poor, as it will practically put this valuable esculent beyond their reach. Fortunately, however, we have a plentiful harvest.—London Star, 6th.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—At this season the farmer should remember that it will be but a very short time before winter will be down upon us with all its rigor. The experience of the two last seasons should warn us not to depend upon mild weather, but to prepare for an almost arctic temperature.

In putting away potatoes or turnips be sure to have them well secured against the cold of even such a season as the last. The extra labor is but small; the security is worth much more than the extra cost. In putting up potatoes in heaps to keep till spring, do not make them too large. See that you select a piece of ground where no water will stand after the hardest rains; then cover the potatoes with a good coating of dry straw, laid on smooth and compact, so that the earth when thrown upon it will not mix with but rest upon it. This covering of straw or grass is the main security of your roots. A good coating of earth on this (leaving air tubes) completes your protection. The earth keeps the straw dry, and dry straw is a non-conductor, so that in the longest period of intense cold you need have no fears for your potatoes. If your heaps turn the water and the straw remains dry they will open out in the spring in the best possible condition for sale or use.

See that your stock are in good condition; feed well and provide comfortable shelter. Every pound of fat you can put on your stock at this season is a guarantee for two pounds in the spring, provided they are properly cared for during the winter. See especially to your young animals. Let them be provided with comfortable dry quarters, even if nothing more than a straw shed.

Begin to get in your corn as soon as dry enough; in short, aim to have the entire season's work completed by the end of the year, so that you may begin the new year with its own proper business. Sell everything that you don't intend to use in the way of produce, even if you do not obtain as full prices as you may desire, and pay off your accounts, if you owe any, with the proceeds. See that your seeds of different kinds are carefully stored in dry airy places, so as to preserve them in a good condition for planting. If you have sod-land which you intend to plant in corn or potatoes next year, break it up well and deeply now, so that the grass and roots may decompose before cold weather sets in; it will decompose more in a week now than it will in a month in the winter. See that your tools and implements are carefully put away ready for use next year; if any repairs are required attend to it now, add don't leave it to take you at a disadvantage in the busy season when you want to use them. As you have leisure, review the past season's business, and shape your course for the coming season by it.

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS FOR 1858, with 130 ENGRAVINGS.—No. 4 of this valuable little farmers' hand-book is before us. It is published by Luther Tucker & Son, at Albany, New York, and edited by J. J. Thomas, so long and favorably known as a scientific and practical writer. It should be owned by every farmer, and will well repay its cost.

FIRE IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.—The Statesman says of the conflagration in the Ohio penitentiary, Friday evening last:

The Ohio Tool Company's shop, Hayden's blacksmith shop, Hall, Brown, & Co.'s cooper shop, the State shoe and tailor shops, and Day's wood type manufactory, were entirely destroyed.

The gross loss to contractors cannot be less than \$50,000. What that of the State will be we have not heard estimated.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DRAINING LAND.—In any other business but farming, a successful man is sure to have imitators, and successful rivals. A merchant who opens a new channel for trade, or finds a new market, cannot monopolize it, if he tries. A patent for any new class of fabrics, or new machine, if successful, is sure to have imitators. The first efficient sewing machine has already two hundred rivals of varying patterns, in the market, each one better, and offering to sew up, with ripples seam, every rag in Christendom. A thriving smith or shoemaker, who coins money upon his anvil or lap-stone, is sure to have rivals across the street, second year of his business. A quick medicine he sooner takes with the public, than the genuine has spurious imitations following in its train. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is thrown into the shade, by 'old Dr. Townsend's,' and there is no end to the imitations of the genuine, with no snap at all to it. There are ferment and rivalry in every department of human activity, save in that of agriculture. John Johnston imports draining tile from Scotland, when there are none in the country, transforms a poor farm into a garden, gets rich, and for a long time of years has no rival or imitator. His neighbors stand by with their hands in their pockets and poke fun at him, as a man with a strange passion for burying old crockery. It is clear enough, that the soil is made deeper and richer by the process, and that the crops are more than doubled, but the change is all attributed to luck. They have no sort of faith that the old crockery has anything to do with the regeneration of the farm.

But time has wrought conviction, even upon this stereotyped class, and drainage is sure to be one of the institutions of this country.

Since we last wrote, we have seen a gentleman who is about making a contract with a tile drainer from Albany to lay down the crockery under thirty-three acres of partially reclaimed swamp land. The main drains have been dug several years, four or five feet deep, and the improvement has been astonishing. But such a wet season as this has convinced the proprietor that his land needs more thorough drainage. Cross drain made of tile, laid two feet deep, and at intervals of three rods, will take off all the water from showers and heavy rains in a few hours, and make this the earliest late upon the farm. The work is to be done this season. There are thousands, yes, tens of thousands of acres in the State, that ought to receive similar treatment, and would, if the owners were awake to their true interests.

But there is no just appreciation of the value of drainage, or the work which it performs for the land. It is generally supposed that its only application is to swamps already saturated with water. These undoubtedly are more benefited by drainage than other lands, but all soils that retain water above them in the low places, at any season of the year, greatly need this operation. Indeed, it may be doubted if the operation will not pay upon all lands, except sandy soils and coarse gravels, that have been underdrained by a natural process. Wherever we find a compact hard pan of gravel underneath the surface soil, or a clay loam, or a pure clay, there is a chance for tile drain. These we find in almost all granite and gneiss formations, such as prevail in our State. But it will be asked, What is the use of draining such land? We will briefly set forth a few of the advantages of this operation. As a first consideration, it frees the soil from stagn-

nant water at all seasons of the year. The land is made unproductive not so much by the presence of water, as of water in a stagnant condition. There can be no doubt, that plants are benefited by water, as they are by air, if the air or water is in motion. Put a plant in a soil saturated with water, and it must soon die, or at least that portion of the roots most which remains in the motionless water. Engrave a man in India rubber, and he would soon die, from the fact that there would be no chance for the insensible perspiration to pass off from his body. The action of the skin would be arrested, and the man would die of the foul matters from which the skin was designed to relieve him. Now there is constantly going on in the vegetable economy a process analogous to this in the human system. That the roots of plants may be healthy, there must be air and moisture in constant succession. Saturate the soil with water, and after a time the action of the bark of the roots and the thousand little spungious canals, and they perish. The roots nearer the surface may keep the economy of life for a time, but it will be sickly and the plant will be unproductive. This is the reason that we see wet spots in cultivated fields unfruitful, the corn puny, and the potatoes half grown or diseased. The roots are suffocated. Put drains two or three feet deep beneath the surface,

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1887.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.—According to a letter in the National Intelligencer, women formerly possessed and at various times exercised the elective franchise in the State of New Jersey. By the constitution adopted July 2, 1776, the privilege of voting was accorded to all inhabitants of full age who were worth \$500 of real estate, clear estate, and who had resided a certain time within the country. As this could be construed to include women, in 1790 a prominent Quaker member of the Assembly, who was on a committee to frame an election law, had sufficient influence to have the act so drawn as to read "he or she" when referring to qualified voters—the reason for his action being probably the fact that females are allowed to vote in the religious assemblies of Friends. No change of this phraseology was made until 1807, and women voted when the elections were close or there was any special excitement. In the Presidential contest of 1808 there were many instances of their voting in different parts of the State. At an election in Hunterdon county in 1802 even some women of color were allowed to vote, and their ballots elected a member of the Legislature.

In the year 1890 a new court-house and jail were to be erected in the county of Essex, and their location was to be decided by a vote of the people. Strenuous exertions were made to have them located elsewhere than at Newark, and the contest created great excitement throughout the county. When the election was held, women of "full age," whether single or married, possessing the required property qualifications, were permitted by the judges of the election to vote. But as the conflict proceeded, and the blood of the combatants waxed warmer, the number of female voters increased, and it was found that every single and every married woman in the county was not only "of full age" but also worth "fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate," and, as such, entitled to vote if they chose. So apparent were the frauds practised at this election, that the next Legislature set it aside and left the buildings to be erected in Newark. An act was also passed restricting the right of suffrage to free white male citizens of twenty-one years. And thus was extinguished female suffrage in New Jersey. It certainly was not a very promising experiment.

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS IN NEW YORK.—Some time ago a special committee of the New York Common Council was appointed by that body to investigate the financial affairs of the city. That committee has concluded its labors, and presented a report which we find published in detail. The document is a remarkable one, and discloses a long series of official defalcations amounting to millions of dollars. Errors of omission and commission were shown in nearly every branch of the municipal government. Against a long line of tax-collectors there are recorded deficits of heavy sums, of which the dates begin as far back as 1813, the entire amount of default being \$136,121. Most of this is now outlawed, while a considerable portion of it cannot be collected either from the delinquents or their sureties. The over issue of assessment bonds alone, just discovered, amounts to \$280,395, the amount of unpaid taxes \$2,893,670, and the unpaid assessments \$4,737,559, reaching the aggregate of \$7,730,760. What proportion of this immense sum will be collected remains to be seen. The New York papers concede that the per centage saved will be comparatively trifling, and that the major part of this indebtedness to the tax-burdened citizens must be looked upon as irrecoverably lost. A more perfect system of fraud and rascality—as wide spread as it was thorough and uncompromising—was probably never disclosed. No wonder that property owners in New York stand aghast at the prospects for taxation.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Sevier, one of the clerks of the Missouri Legislature, met with a terrible accident on Friday night. He had been to the Governor's party, and was returning to his room at the Capitol, when, by some strange mistake, he passed to the north side of the Capitol and walked off the perpendicular bluff, a distance of some sixty feet. He was found Saturday morning in an insensible condition, one of his arms broken in two places and one of his legs greatly injured. He was not expected to recover.

Bertha Leile, a young German lady, aged 24 years, committed suicide by drowning in a pond near St. Louis, last Friday. She was the inmate of the family of Mrs. Myers, and by her thought to be a perfectly virtuous female. But it was proven that unknown to Mrs. M. she had been in the habit of visiting by day and night the apartments of a boatman. Her parents are wealthy, and she was both beautiful and well educated.

John S. Wells, land agent at Warsaw, Mo., was thrown from a sulky on the 14th inst., and his feet becoming entangled in the lines, was dragged for some distance, and so much injured that he died in a few hours. His family reside near Plattsburg, Mo.

The citizens of Piqua, Ohio, held a meeting on Friday last, tarred and feathered two blacks, and ordered all the free negroes in the place to leave so.

A STRANGE STORY.—The Newport (Florida) Times, of the 14th inst., has the following singular story:

A friend informs us of the following occurrence, which is reported to have taken place recently at Attapulgus, Ga. A gentleman who had received a considerable sum of money was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the house—situated some distance from any other dwelling. Toward evening two negroes entered the house and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once it would be useless for her to attempt to evade the demand, so she produced the money and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked that, as suspect was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard. Supper being ready, the woman, in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poison in each of the negroes' cups. They drank, and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise—near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money, and of his absence.

Ireland Outdone.—Taylor County Court must have been freshly imported, judging from the tenor and spirit of a resolution recently adopted by that august tribunal, which, says the Parkersburg Gazette, smacks strongly of the "ould country," viz: "That the June term of this court shall be held in May and the November term in December." If any son of the sod can yoke a pair of bulls to beat the above, let them drive them along—lists are open to the bovine species of all countries and climate. So says a Virginia paper.

MANUFACTURES OF NEW ENGLAND.—The Lowell Courier, from personal inquiries of the officers of the different companies, presents the following view of the present condition of the different manufacturing corporations in that city:

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company are running 13,000 out of 48,000 spindles, and run but five days in each week. The Print Works are in full operation, but run only five days.

On the Appleton two-thirds of the works are in operation, but they run only five days per week.

The Lawrence have stopped 650 out of 1820 looms, and expect to stop 125 more within a short time. They are now running six days, but expect soon to stop one day per week. Notice has been given that there would be a reduction in the price of labor, but the per cent. has not been fixed upon. The looms stopped on this corporation were those on which heavy cloths were made, so that the reduction in the number of looms manufactured is nearly one-half.

On the Suffolk one-half of the works are stopped, and the others run six days per week. They have not reduced the price of labor, but expect to very soon.

The whole number of looms on the Tremont is 760, of which they have stopped 374. They have received notice that the wages will be reduced 12 1/2 per cent., commencing on the November payment.

On the Merrimack, one mill, in which sheetings have been made, is stopped. All the other works are running six days per week. They have reduced the price of labor, but the reduction is not the same on all the work. It is from 10 to 16 per cent., and will take effect in November.

All the mills on the Merrimack are stopped, and we could not learn when they are to start again.

On the Massachusetts 350 out of 1,227 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week.

The statement made by us last Monday, that the Directors of the Massachusetts Corporation had voted to stop, was not correct.

On the Prescott, 163 out of 671 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week.

Of the Middlesex Corporation, we are authorized to make no statement, except that they have not yet decided what they shall do.

The Lowell Company have stopped all their cotton works. Something more than three-fourths of the works in the carpet department are running five days in a week.

This company has also given notice that the wages will be reduced. The reduction is not uniform, but varies on different kinds of work.

SINGULAR OBSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—The Elmira Gazette tells of the obstruction of telegraphic communication near that place as follows:

An immediate search was instituted for the obstruction, which was found at a place where the main and auxiliary lines ran parallel for a few rods, and at a distance of above six inches apart. At this spot, the spiders had woven their webs from one wire to the other, and the constant dripping of the water from the dew and fog through the different threads of the webs to the line below formed a complete circuit for the electricity, rendering the efforts of the operator to communicate powerless. The tiny threads of the spiders were removed, and the lines spread farther apart, since which time the operations on the line have been uninterrupted.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Evansville Journal has the following:

On the 14th inst. a party of gentlemen left Ripley, Tenn., on a camp hunt, among whom was Mr. Edward Cunningham, who for some months past has been a resident among us, and a son of Mr. George Cunningham, of this city. The party was divided, as is the custom in a deer hunt, each having a stand. Not being successful, they were about changing locations, when Mr. C. placed his gun against a tree and mounted his horse, then took his gun by the muzzle in his left hand, and in raising it the hammer struck a tree and exploded both barrels, the contents taking effect in his left temple, shattering his skull and brains in a most frightful manner, and killing him instantly.

The deceased leaves a wife and three young children to weep over his untimely fate. The blow falls heavily upon his family and friends, but with peculiar force upon his father, who is advanced in life. He had written to his brother, Mr. H. R. Cunningham, of this city, informing him of an intended visit to this place to meet his family, who are now in New Liberty, Ky., and were only awaiting his arrival here that they might join him. Mr. Cunningham removed to this place from Frankfort, Ky.

The telegraph informs us that Brayman plead guilty in the United States court at Chicago on Monday of having robbed the post office, but that the sentence was deferred. The Chicago Tribune gives the reason for deferring the sentence in the following:

It is the intention of his counsel thereupon to move an arrest of sentence on the ground of insanity. It is intended to be shown that the prisoner has a monomania for small pilfering. Evidence will be adduced to establish his blameless character in all the relations of life except in respect of one infirmity—that of taking small sums of money belonging to others, without motive. It will be shown that he has executed various important trusts with scrupulous honesty, and probably instances of petty theft will be adduced other than that mentioned in the indictment to establish a defect in the mental constitution of the prisoner. It will be remembered that the defence of Huntington the New York forger was based on a presumed aberration of this sort.

SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS.—This bit will fit other latitudes than that of Paris—a "good thing" of a Parisian *gamin* (urchin, loafer-boy). It is lively, energetic, characteristic, and is effective. Two gentlemen were chatting on the Boulevard. One was a great speculator, developing the plan of a magnificent project; the other a dazed capitalist, ready to snap at the bait. He hesitated a little, but was just yielding, merely making a few objections for conscience' sake.

Near these two paused a couple of youngsters of ten or twelve years. They were looking into a tobacco shop close by, and one cries out to the other.

"By the pipe! I'd like to smoke a son's worth of tobacco!"

"Well," said the other, "my son's worth."

"Ah! as luck will have it, I haven't the son."

"Hold on, I've got to a son."

"That's the ticket, just the thing—one for the pipe, and one for the tobacco."

"Oh yes, but what am I to do?"

"You? Oh! you shall be the stockholder; you can split."

It was a flash of light. The capitalist thrust his hands into his pockets and fled. The speculator cast a furtive look at the two urchins and turned down the street.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.—The unparalleled feat of playing five blindfold games at chess simultaneously was brought to a conclusion at midnight on Thursday. Four of Mr. Paulsen's opponents resigned, being within a few moves of check-mate. The fifth board, presided over by Robert J. Dodge, Esq., resulted in a draw. He had it not been for an oversight on the part of S. Heibuth, Esq., he would have had the honor of vanquishing Mr. Paulsen. As it was, he fought with the determination of a Lion, but too much confidence brought about his defeat. Mr. O'Connell's game, as also that of Mr. Erre, were well conducted on their part, but their adversary was one too many for them.

Mr. Paulsen was not in the slightest degree fatigued with his exertions, and states that he could just as well play six or seven games at a time as five. The members of the Congress doubt whether there be any limit to his powers, and with reason.

N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 24.

A "Fast" Town.—At Hitchcockville, Cal., a few evenings since, at a corn husking, 200 bushels were husked, 40 girls kissed, 5 "engaged," and everybody at home before 10 o'clock. The Springfield Republican thinks "Hitchcockville must be a nice place to live in."

It is agreed that the only way by which we can be extricated from the present financial difficulties is in moving the crops forward. The Philadelphia American points out the course for the banks to pursue to attain this object:

ADVANCES ON THE CROPS.—There is one solution of the existing financial and commercial deadlock at which everybody arrives. Could we but move the abundant crops, and bring the corn, pork, provisions, tobacco, cotton, &c., of the country to the seaports, business would revive again, exchanges improve, and the disasters of the last few weeks be rapidly repaired. But how is this desirable object to be effected? There is money enough in the country to do it—that is admitted; but the money does not happen to be in the right hands as a general thing; and where it is in the possession of those who insist on the trade of the country they are afraid to use it. As for the credit by means of which our transactions are usually effected, that seems to be dead, or rather it is so low that extraordinary efforts are required to revive it.

In this condition of things the eyes of the business community naturally turn to the banks. Of course, no man in his senses, or at least no man who has the least knowledge of business, can expect the banks to remedy all the misfortunes of the day. But they are expected to set an example of confidence; to adopt a uniform course of action, and take some wise and yet decided measures to relieve the existing stagnation. Now in no other way can these intentions be well carried out, as by aiding to bring forward produce, and the great staples of the country. It would not require advances much beyond the cost of freight and transportation to do this. Let the banks of Philadelphia indicate to their agencies or correspondents at the principal points in the West and Southwest, at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, &c., that they will discount bills drawn against produce directed to this city, to amount covering the cost of transportation. Let them authorize reliable institutions at those points to advance the money on such bills, and draw on them for the amount. We are satisfied that this step, or some other equivalent to it, would bring about a brisk renewal of trade. The holders of produce would only be too glad to send it to market had they but the wherewithal to pay the cost of freight and other expenses of the movement; the various companies and corporations engaged in transportation would profit by the business, and thus many of them would be relieved in their finances, and regain confidence in their value, which now is in a measure impaired by the sale of produce without adequate employment to the commercial men, and stimulate a reciprocal movement in dry goods and other wares and products.

Without some movement of this kind on the part of the banks, we confess we do not see how our embarrassments are to meet with a near relief; with it we are convinced that a favorable change would be experienced within a short period. Every one sees that in the principal elements of wealth the country never was richer; the only question is how is this wealth to be made available in ordinary times. There is no necessary cause why the crops of this country should not be brought forward now as readily as they were a year ago. Nothing but timidity prevents it. Bills drawn against produce merely to the amount of transportation must be safe, and the relief thus afforded would save millions to the community, and tens of thousands to the banks. We have arrived at that crisis in affairs when a do-nothing policy will not answer. But action, and bold action, will readily retrieve the day.

It is announced that some of the New York banks are already pursuing some such course as we have pointed out. If so, it is high time our own institutions were up and doing.

There is a large district in Southern Illinois that, from the moral and mental darkness in which it is enveloped, is popularly known as Egypt. It was originally settled by the poorest class of whites from the Southern States. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat thus describes life as he saw it among the Egyptians:

Had I not known, before I entered, which of the individuals seated in the court-room was "this honor," I could not have distinguished him from the rest of the crowd, who sat upon benches, boxes, and chairs, engaged every one in whittling, and chewing tobacco or smoking, in a very free and easy manner. The suit is called, and a witness is summoned to testify to the case. The Justice administered the oath in a novel form: "Now, dem, know about it. It may be, tell the jury what you know about it. Not a Bible, or even an Almanac, nor Hoyle, was there to give sanctity or impressiveness to the proceeding. The testimony all taken, the learned Justice charges the jury in this wise: "Now, jury men, you have heard the testimony; so go out somewhere by yourselves, and make up your verdict." And so they did.

A word as to the fashions, for the benefit of the ladies: The wearing of hoops has just come in vogue here, and it is no uncommon sight to see a lady walking, or even with her skirts wide-expanded by the wind, in all the glory of first class clothe, while her bare feet press the sod, and exhibit a freedom of contact with the soil, that speaks well for the fair one's filial affection for mother earth, but denotes an absence of soap and water quite execrating to people fastidious about dirt.

The custom of burying the dead, in this region, is anomalous, I think. A funeral ceremony is never observed at the time of burial; sometimes it takes place within the year after the decease, but not at all place within the year after the decease, as they call it here, a short time since.

In the morning after the death, a couple of neighbors came to the house, and placed the coffin in a wagon; the parents, uncle, and aunt of the child mounted the same vehicle and drove away to bury their dead, unattended by friends, and unconscious of propriety of religious rites over the deceased. Mourners, bearers, friends, and grave-digger were comprised in the four individuals. Into the untutored mind of the poor Indian has entered some ray of sentiment respecting the sacredness of the dead. Our modern Egyptians have affections, feelings, passions, senses, as they prick them they will insist them they will fight; if you tell them that Democracy is the true gospel and Douglas its apostle, they will swear you're right, old boss; if you ask them to smile, there is no end to their endurance. But of the advantages of education, the influence of religion, they are "Egyptians," and of course "Democrats."

HOW TO TELL A GOOD TEACHER.—A gentleman from Swampville, State of New York, was telling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school teaching.

"How long did you teach?" inquired a bystander.

"Well, I didn't teach long, that is I only went to teach."

"Did you hire out?"

"Well, I didn't hire out, I only went to hire out."

"Did you succeed?"

"Well, I gave it up for some reason or another. You see I traveled into a district and inquired for trustees. Somebody said Mr. Snickless—the man I wanted to see. So I found Mr. Snickless—named my object—introduced myself—and asked him what he thought about letting me try my luck with the big unruly gals and boys of the district. He wanted to know if I really considered myself capable, and I told him I wouldn't mind his asking me a few questions in 'rithmetic or geography, or showing my handwriting."

"He said no, never mind, he could tell a good teacher by his gait."

"Let me see you walk off a little ways," said he.

"I can tell just as well as I. I had heard you examined," says he.

"He sat in the door as he spoke, and I thought he looked a little sickish, but I was considerably frustrated, and didn't mind it much, so I turned and walked on as smart as I know d how. He said he would tell me when to stop, so I walked till I thought I had gone far enough—then I 'spected suthin' was to say, and looked round. Wal, the door was shut, and Mr. Snickless had gone."

"Did you go back?"

"Wal, no, I didn't go back."

"Did you apply for another school?"

"Wal, no, I didn't apply for another school," said the gentleman from Swampville. "I rather think my appearance was against me."

Spirit of the Times.

Instructions in Wax Flowers and Fruits and Paper Flowers.

ANNA BOOTH, an accomplished artist in Wax and Paper, will attend ladies at their homes, or in a room on moderate charges. She can give the best of instruction. Address: 279 North Second street, south side, between Hancock and Clay. 012 b6b

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A BOARDING in a genteel private family, in a central part of the city, for a small family. Address: A. B. drawer No. 12, Louisville, Ky. 012 b6b

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MADAME A. JONES, 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Would respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from Paris, she has the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS, which for elegance and cheapness of style cannot be excelled, and will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of

FALL DRESS HATS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garniture de Robes, Veils, Head-Dresses, Collars, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Trimmings, Plumes, and all the latest novelties of the season.

Madame J., having spared no labor pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. 012 b6b

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public at large for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the show-case Factory, No. 214 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. 012 b6b JNO. H. HOWE.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may curdle their case to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulty perfectly eradicated from the system. A continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

STRUCTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

Persons afflicted with gonorrhea and stricture will be given to the disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

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The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. 012 b6b

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June 2 012 b6b

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WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES BY HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., who have too high a regard for the ladies to humbug them by "selling at cost," but are determined to sell their goods at the lowest possible price, rather to dispose of the furs at a very small advance than keep them over. No lady need go without furs if low prices will induce her to purchase. 012 b6b

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MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.,

WILL from this day offer their stock of ELEGANT SILK ROBES, SUPERB BAYADERE SILKS, RICH PLAIN SILKS, FIGURED ALL-WOOL DE LAINES, EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS, and all the latest novelties of the following banks: Banks of Illinois, Old Banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Ohio. 012 b6b MARTIN & PENTON.

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WE will receive the following Free Banks of Tennessee in exchange for Dry Goods at 10 per cent. discount: Bank of Paris, Bank of Memphis, Bank of Nashville, Bank of Tennessee, Bank of America, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of the Union, Bank of Chattanooga, and all the Illinois Free Bank Paper and Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at par.

012 b6b MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.

THE most reliable manufacturers in the Union, or sale at prices to suit the times. Persons wishing Piano-Fortes should take advantage of the low prices of these elegant instruments. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

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Purchased in New York at greatly reduced prices, just received by

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NOS. 12, 13, and 14 of Burton's Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor just received and for sale by the agents for Louisville.

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MR. MARSHALL'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall is to deliver the fifth lecture of his series upon the Philosophy of History to-night at the Masonic Temple. We have an abiding confidence that this will prove every way worthy of his unquestionable genius.

TENNESSEE MONEY.—Plaster Bank, Union Bank and the Bank of Tennessee.—We are authorized to state that G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, will take the bills of the above banks in exchange for Dry Goods at the lowest cash prices. This house has a large and well-selected stock of fancy Dress Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Merinoes, satined Merinoes, Cashmeres, Flannels, Linens, Embroideries, Goods for servants' wear, &c.

We would advise ladies, especially those visiting our city, to examine the stock of goods of this house before making their purchases, as we feel sure in saying that they will be repaid for their trouble.

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Plated Ware—Tea Sets, Castors, Pitchers, Cups, Goblets, Waiters, Cake and Fruit Stands, Butter Lokers, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.

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Of every possible kind.

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A full assortment just opened.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

BANK SUSPENSION.—This momentous question presses itself with daily increasing force upon the attention of all classes. The whole commerce and mechanical industry of the State are paralyzed. All the machinery of trade and manufactures is out of gear. The breaking of merchants and thousand operatives out of employment is but part of the mischief resulting from such a state of things. It materially depreciates the value of all agricultural products. Place this depreciation at only ten to twenty per cent., and the sum total will show an enormous loss that our farmers must sustain, which will be so much lost to the wealth of the State.

The banks are not the sole cause of this state of things, but they have had their full share in bringing about that inflated state of trade and land and railroad speculation which did cause it. This, together with the fact that they have our monetary system under their exclusive control and that they alone have power of affording either relief or remedy, imposes upon them the duty of doing that which, without injuring them, will save our commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests from present prostration and great ultimate loss.

There is no difference of opinion among intelligent men, who witnessed former suspensions, that a bank suspension now would afford great immediate relief, prevent a great number of failures, and save immense sums in getting agricultural products to market at fair prices. That it will have the effect of restoring former fictitious values is neither to be expected nor desired. They must stand the readjustment which such a crisis always produces. Those who cannot stand that readjustment, upon the basis of a sound and reasonable general trade, must break, and there is no salvation for them. But there is a large number of merchants and traders who can survive this process if they are temporarily relieved. The banks ought not to permit such men to break. Besides, prices have not yet nearly touched the lowest point they must reach if the present scarcity of money continues for sixty or ninety days longer. The loss to the agricultural interest from those still lower prices is what the banks can and ought to prevent by suspension.

We are told that the directors owe a duty to their stockholders as well as to the public. This is true, and it is a duty which they should never overlook. But neither should they disregard their duty to the public. The principal part of their stockholders are Eastern men, who also own and control the Eastern banks, and, by their action there, have shown what they think the blended duty of directors require at such a crisis.

An enlightened view of the subject will show that the interest of the stockholders and that of the public coincide and that there is no real conflict between them.

With eighteen millions of indebtedness from individuals to our banks, based, to a large amount, upon bills drawn in anticipation of shipments of produce, there must be at such a crisis a large amount of the actual capital of the banks in serious peril. There is at present a peculiar peril about it in reference to the Kentucky banks, which perhaps the directors have overlooked. The banks have heretofore had a comparatively easy time of it in commercial revisions. They have lost but little from the breaking of their customers. This was because the course of their business required accommodation endorers, who were always indemnified when assignments were made, and the banks were thus indirectly made the preferred creditors of all broken traders, whilst the community at large were left to whistle for their debts upon such men. This cannot now recur. A recent statute of Kentucky forbids it. An insolvent debtor cannot now prefer one creditor to another, and the banks will have to go into the *pro rata* division of his estate. The directors need not be told what is the general yield of an insolvent trader's estate in such a process, and especially they need not be told what is its yield to large corporations, whose officers cannot exert the minute vigilance of individual creditors in this general scramble.

The banks cannot therefore isolate themselves under the narrow, selfish policy of every one taking care of himself. An enlightened self-interest will show them that in taking proper care of themselves, the first step, at such a crisis, is to take care of the trading community. If, by a continued system of contraction for the next sixty or ninety days, they break half our traders, they will inevitably find themselves, at the end of that period, losers to the amount of millions. In view of such a state of things, prudent, intelligent men would not estimate the true value of the debts due the banks, at a discount of less than a fourth or a third.

There is but one opinion among the bank officers themselves, that, if they are bound ultimately to suspend, they had better do so at once, full handed, than wait to have a suspension forced upon them when their vaults are empty. Nothing therefore need be said upon that subject. They have only about one dollar in specie for four dollars of their cash liabilities—that is, their circulation and deposits. Every man, who knows that one dollar will not pay four dollars of debt, ought to know that at a time like this they cannot continue specie payments for ninety days longer. They are living now a precarious sort of life, dependent mainly upon public sentiment. Take that from them and they cannot live through a single week. Their three million deposit account is alone sufficient to break them at any day when public sentiment turns against them. That sentiment will unquestionably turn against them when a large number of our principal and most popular traders shall be daily breaking. According to the opinion of many intelligent persons, the banks are mainly indebted for their present position of apparent security to the egg-barricade that has been thrown around them. Take away that sustaining sentiment and their defense is as frail as an egg-shell.

It is an inexorable law of trade, that there cannot be a prolonged continuance of a depreciation in the market of three or even two per cent. against the notes of a specie-paying bank. Depositors and note holders cannot and will not submit to such a loss. Temporarily they may submit as they have done, but to anticipate the long continuance of such forbearance is mere fatuity. To hope that the banks will be permitted to depreciate their own notes, by selling their checks for the non-specie paying currency of New York at a premium, is a mere absurdity. Like the intelligent men they are, the directors ought to conform their action to the inflexible laws of trade. If they attempt to thwart those laws or to live in their despite, they will, as they deserve, meet an inevitable defeat.

As to any danger from the Legislature, that is a fear that cannot be seriously felt by any intelligent man. Past experience should dispel all such fear.

The more full-handed our banks are when they suspend, so much the more will their conduct wear the appearance of volition rather than compulsion, and so much less the danger from the Legislature. If the conduct of the banks is susceptible of the consideration that it was prompted not alone by their own self-interest, but also by an enlightened view of the common good of the whole State, that consideration will be put upon their act, and it will conciliate popular and legislative sympathy and forbearance. The contrary would dispel that sympathy and forbearance and leave them at the mercy of popular and legislative resentment.

We have forbore to take this position definitely as long as there was the shadow of a chance that suspension could be avoided without entailing upon the people of the State immense and irreparable losses, but now it is demonstrable that it will be absolutely impossible for our banks to continue specie payments for any considerable time, and meanwhile produce will continue to be depreciated, manufacturers will be forced to stop operations, merchants will be compelled to fail, and the losses in every department of trade and industry will be aggravated and made still more deplorable, and every interest in the State will be so completely prostrated that when all our neighbors are ready to resume specie payments we shall still be unable to recover from the lamentable consequences of an unnecessary depletion and the exhaustion of a useless struggle.

The Kentucky banks have now about nine millions of circulation and three millions of deposits. These constitute their cash liabilities, to meet which they have, in round numbers, three millions of specie, and two and a half millions of exchange, maturing within sixty days. Admitting that four-fifths of this exchange will be realized at maturity, and under existing circumstances this is an extravagant estimate, the banks will then have five millions of available means with which to meet eleven millions of immediate liabilities. It is ridiculous to suppose that when all our neighboring banks are in a state of suspension the notes of the Kentucky banks will continue to circulate. They will command a premium and will soon be supplanted by a less valuable circulation. This process is now rapidly going on, and so soon as a currency other than that of the Kentucky banks has been supplied the notes of these banks will unquestionably be run in upon them despite of egg-barricades, and the inevitable consequences of an attempt to continue specie payments will be ultimate suspension in a condition of such absolute depletion as to preclude all possibility of a resumption at the time proposed for the resumption of specie payments elsewhere.

We do not believe that our banks need entertain any serious apprehension of a forfeiture or even of a restriction of their chartered privileges on account of a suspension of specie payment in the present crisis. Even supposing the banks were compelled to go into liquidation, their whole capital amounts to only about two and a quarter per cent. of the whole taxable property of the State, and it is evident that an attempt to maintain specie payments will depreciate property of every description to an aggregate amount five or ten times greater than the whole bank capital of the State. But there is really nothing to be feared from the Legislature on account of a suspension. We have no doubt whatever that the Democratic majority there will deal justly and even leniently with the banks if they should suspend voluntarily and to protect the greatest interests of the State from further depreciation. The organs of the Democratic party in various portions of the State have indicated that no harsh measures will be resorted to by the dominant party in the Legislature. The Lexington Statesman says on this subject:

If the banks in this State do suspend, we doubt not a just, fair, liberal, and enlightened policy will be pursued toward them by the Legislature. Certainly nothing will be better calculated to insure this than a similar course on their part to the people. If they consider themselves bound to pay specie at all, they should consider themselves bound to the business of the State, and sink at last in such a desperate struggle, while we do not think it will be calculated to make them friends, we have an abundant confidence that still the Legislature will do right when the case comes up. If they cannot afford the necessary aid to the people without suspension, and we know no one who thinks that can, we believe few will be found to condemn the act.

This is the tone of the Democratic organs throughout the State, and there are other causes for apprehending the severe action of the Legislature than a suspension. It will be in the power of the Legislature to place such restrictions upon the business of the banks by means of a modification of the usury laws as will virtually take away from them the benefits of many of the chartered privileges which they now enjoy, and, should an obstinate effort on the part of the banks to continue specie payments produce the public and private disasters which are now anticipated as the inevitable consequences of such action, they will not find and should not expect any mercy at the hands of the representatives of the people.

For all practical purposes our banks are now virtually suspended. It is as much as they can do to fortify themselves. It is not reasonable to expect them to do anything more than this. The evils of this state of affairs are evident. They are plainly, sensibly apparent to every trader, merchant, manufacturer, and farmer. The Nashville Patriot, in an article justifying the suspension of the Tennessee banks, has thus portrayed these evils:

The banks of the South and West that have continued specie payment have done so with fear and trembling, and have been mainly employed in fortifying themselves against worst. Thus the produce, the true relief, has been neglected, and we see the cotton and grain and tobacco still in the hands of the producer. Every day brings the news of further suspensions, and the country is flooded with uncurrent money—gold and silver are at an enormous premium. The notes of specie-paying banks are all the rage. Brokers and speculators, who are moved by an utter disregard of all interests save their own, are flying through the country, by themselves and by agencies, buying up the notes of those banks which still pay out coin, and take those notes to the counters of those banks, and, having obtained the gold, ship it to where it will bring them the whole payment of specie is made the basis of speculation and still further depreciation.

By continued specie payment a few, the broker, the speculator, and the rich who have retired from active business on large fortunes, are benefited; but the great mass of business men are poor men, whose all of capital and credit depends upon a ready exchange, and a few dollars are left to die by the wayside. The poor man's few sacks of grain are left to the wolf and the mow, his few bales of cotton to the damp and mildew of the warehouse, while the rich on fast horses, "coated and spurred, over-ride them and the country. It is in this state of things that we now applaud the action of the banks, and consider it best for the people, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, that this should be the case. Our banks, by this course, put themselves in a condition to benefit the community at large—to furnish discounts, and exchange, to apply whatever means they may have to the relief and nothing but the relief of the people. If they are solvent and honest, they will do it.

There can be no relief from the prevailing pressure without a movement of the crops. This is always the ultimate and now it is the only source of relief. There is no longer any doubt that the crops of Kentucky cannot and will not be moved while the banks pursue their present policy, and that their suspension without doing any injury whatever to themselves will produce incalculable benefits to the whole community.

FRANGIPANI, THE ETHERAL PERFUME.—This new and delightful perfume for sale and retail, at W. W. LAMBOT, 98 Fourth st.

EXTRAORDINARY HONESTY.—These hard times, prolific as they are in the development of discreditable and disheartening phases of human nature, are now and then brightened by an incident which gives us encouragement in this work-a-day world. Yesterday we heard of a very refreshing instance of honesty.

Several years ago, a German was convicted in our criminal court for horse-stealing and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. Yesterday, his term having expired, he entered the office of the gentleman who unsuccessfully defended him on his trial. He introduced himself to his quondam attorney, and stated that he had called to fulfil a promise, having during the whole period of his imprisonment never forgotten the obligation he owed him. He accordingly handed the astonished lawyer twenty-five dollars—the fee he had promised to pay. We will guarantee that man a future career of success, if honesty deserves any reward.

Financial advices from New York continue favorable. The Tribune, of Friday, says: The street is very quiet to-day, with rather a better feeling growing up. The banks are accommodating their customers to the extent of their ability, and the anticipation that the forward movement of the crops will enable our merchants to sustain themselves has increased confidence in the future. In the discount houses there is rather more movement, and the rates of paper have a downward tendency, although the changes are not important. The best signatures are selling at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. per month. In the case of the supply of money is rather increasing, but call loans are still difficult to make.

The Metropolitan Bank now takes the Thompson, Bass River, and Rockland banks on the same terms as other Eastern banks. The movement in gold to-day has been small. The demand has fallen off, and is now almost entirely confined to the wants of other cities. The bullion brokers are buying at 1/16 of 1 per cent., and selling at 1/16 of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Friday afternoon, says: Quite a large amount of paper is offering on the street, some of which, good to first class, meet negotiation at 1/16 of 1 per cent. a month; second class unsaleable. Money on call 1/16 of 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. Gold is in demand, selling to brokers at 1/16 of 1 cent. premium.

Virginia bank notes, old, 4 to 6 per cent. discount; new at 10 to 11 per cent. North Carolina 10 to 12 per cent. discount. Exchange on London quiet. We quote sterling nominal at 86 1/2 per cent. in Baltimore funds. Exchange on New York 7 to 8 per cent. premium, and on Philadelphia 3 per cent. premium.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of Friday, says: Money on the street can be had at 1/16 of 1/4 per cent. for No. 1 paper, with sufficient collateral attached, but the necessity of ordinary mercantile paper is out of the question; 4 to 5 per cent. premium are the current rates for coin to-day.

The New York Post, of Friday afternoon, says: The news by the English steamer was very discouraging to the street, though not worse than was reasonably to be expected. A large amount of cotton bills, named after the outside at seventy thousand pounds have been returned under protest. Twenty thousand of these were drawn on Swift & Filsion, who may mention Messrs. Grinnell, Minburn, & Co., and others have been mentioned as willing to do the same thing, and pay freight and charges to this point, in exchange for the bills, by which the present pressure may be alleviated and exchanges equalized.

From our Galveston exchanges we see that there has been a run on the banks of that city. The Agricultural and Commercial Bank declined to pay the checks for depositors, either for specie or New Orleans funds, until further advices had been received from New Orleans.

The telegraph furnishes a statement of the changes in the condition of the New York banks for the week ending on Saturday last, which is very favorable. The New Orleans bank statement for the week ending on the 17th instant, discloses a considerable decrease in every main item, the precise changes being as follows:

Decrease in short loans.....	\$1,098,500
Decrease in specie.....	2,179,155
Decrease in circulation.....	1,322,025
Decrease in deposits.....	2,068,581
Decrease in exchange.....	1,000,000
Increase in amount due distant banks.....	55,996
Decrease in deposit property.....	1,669,081

A private dispatch from New Orleans quotes sterling exchange 90 at 95.

[From this morning's Journal.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. The ship Patrick Henry brought to this port the captain and crew of the British bark Athenian from Quebec, bound to the South Sea Islands, which she discovered water-logged and disabled.

Business was quite dull to-day owing partially to the continuous storm. The English advices by the Baltic were as favorable as was expected. It is believed she brought back no protested bills. Business at the clearing-house was nearly \$11,000,000 and the balance paid \$769,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26. James O. Brayman appeared at the United States Court to-day and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with purloining letters from the Post Office. Sentence deferred.

PORT STANLEY, C. W., Oct. 26. A fire this morning destroyed the steamer Free Trader, schooner Buchanan, the warehouses of South & Davidson, Williams & Thompson, and many other buildings. Loss very heavy, but mostly insured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. The statement of the banks of this city for the week past shows an increase of specie of \$2,568,000, an increase of deposits of \$4,635,000, a decrease of loans of \$1,652,000, and a decrease in circulation of \$1,202,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26. The deaths for the week were 139—by yellow fever 37.

At a meeting of the cotton factors this morning, a resolution was offered favoring suspension, and another not to sell cotton for less than 15 cents per pound. There was no concert in action, and the meeting broke up.

Money matters no better.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, P. M. Money market unsettled. The notes of James R. Bank, Union Bank, and Bank of New Orleans were thrown out to-day by all the bankers. Missouri paper will continue to be taken, notwithstanding the suspension. Exchange on New York nominally the same. Business moderately good.

The river continues to fall. Weather clear and cool.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23, P. M. River 5 feet 9 inches, by pier mark.

The Modern Whitfield. A NEW and large supply of the Life and Ministry of Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

October. GODFREY AND GRAHAM for October. Price 20c. Received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

PORTFOLIOS.—From School to super-exquisite qualities, at very low prices. CRUMP & WELSH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. WE are receiving our full and winter stock of Musical Instruments, such as: Gramophones and Violins; Violoncellos and Banjos; Drums and Tamborines; Violins and Cello Strings; Violins and Guitar Cases; And Trimmings for all Instruments. Brass Instruments of all descriptions. We pay very particular attention to the branch of trade. Our assortment of strings for all the various stringed instruments is full and complete, and of superior quality. Country Dealers supplied at lowest Eastern rates. D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Music, 639 Main st., between Second and Third streets, opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

PRODUCE OF BUTTER.—One of the April numbers of an English agricultural journal contains the following table, containing information valuable and interesting to the dairyman.

No. of cows.		No. of experiments.		Date of experiment.	
1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6
7	8	7	8	7	8
9	10	9	10	9	10
11	12	11	12	11	12
13	14	13	14	13	14
15	16	15	16	15	16
17	18	17	18	17	18
19	20	19	20	19	20
21	22	21	22	21	22
23	24	23	24	23	24
25	26	25	26	25	26
27	28	27	28	27	28
29	30	29	30	29	30
31	32	31	32	31	32
33	34	33	34	33	34
35	36	35	36	35	36
37	38	37	38	37	38
39	40	39	40	39	40
41	42	41	42	41	42
43	44	43	44	43	44
45	46	45	46	45	46
47	48	47	48	47	48
49	50	49	50	49	50
51	52	51	52	51	52
53	54	53	54	53	54
55	56	55	56	55	56
57	58	57	58	57	58
59	60	59	60	59	60
61	62	61	62	61	62
63	64	63	64	63	64
65	66	65	66	65	66
67	68	67	68	67	68
69	70	69	70	69	70
71	72	71	72	71	72
73	74	73	74	73	74
75	76	75	76	75	76
77	78	77	78	77	78
79	80	79	80	79	80
81	82	81	82	81	82
83	84	83	84	83	84
85	86	85	86	85	86
87	88	87	88	87	88
89	90	89	90	89	90
91	92	91	92	91	92
93	94	93	94	93	94
95	96	95	96	95	96
97	98	97	98	97	98
99	100	99	100	99	100

No. of cows.		No. of experiments.		Date of experiment.	
1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6
7	8	7	8	7	8
9	10	9	10	9	10
11	12	11	12	11	12
13	14	13	14	13	14
15	16	15	16	15	16
17	18	17	18	17	18
19	20	19	20	19	20
21	22	21	22	21	22
23	24	23	24	23	24
25	26	25	26	25	26
27	28	27	28	27	28
29	30	29	30	29	30
31	32	31	32	31	32
33	34	33	34	33	34
35	36	35	36	35	36
37	38	37	38	37	38
39	40	39	40	39	40
41	42	41	42	41	42
43	44	43	44	43	44
45	46	45	46	45	46
47	48	47	48	47	48
49	50	49	50	49	50
51	52	51	52	51	52
53	54	53	54	53	54
55	56	55	56	55	56
57	58	57	58	57	58
59	60	59	60	59	60
61	62	61	62	61	62
63	64	63	64	63	64
65	66	65	66	65	66
67	68	67	68	67	68
69	70	69	70	69	70
71	72	71	72	71	72
73	74	73	74	73	74
75	76	75	76	75	76
77	78	77	78	77	78
79	80	79	80	79	80
81	82	81	82	81	82
83	84	83	84	83	84
85	86	85	86	85	86
87	88	87	88	87	88
89	90	89	90	89	90
91	92	91	92	91	92
93	94	93	94	93	94
95	96	95	96	95	96
97	98	97	98	97	98
99	100	99	100	99	100

Observations.—It took an average of 10 1/2 quarts of milk to produce a quart of cream, an average of 12 quarts of milk to produce 1 pound of butter, and an average of 1 1/2 quarts of cream to produce 1 pound of butter. The average yield of butter from each cow was 154 pounds, the average price per pound 9 1/2 c. The milk vessels were earthenware, glazed; the milk was left setting for thirty-six hours in summer and forty-eight hours in winter; the cream was churned once a week.

[From Norton's Elements of Agriculture.]

LIME AND ITS APPLICATION TO LAND.—Lime is ordinarily found in the form of common limestone, or carbonate of lime, a combination of lime with carbonic acid. Every 100 lbs. of pure limestone contains about 44 lbs. of carbonic acid gas. This may be driven off by a high heat, as in the lime kilns. The lime then remains in what is called the caustic state, or quicklime. It will burn the tongue, if applied to it. When water is poured upon it (this may be shown by teachers) it swells, cracks, heats, and finally crumbles to a fine powder. If the water is only used in sufficient quantity to slack the lime, it will all disappear, being entirely absorbed; it has in fact united with the lime, and become a part of the solid stone. The heat caused during slacking is caused by the chemical union of water and lime. A ton of limestone unites with about one-fourth of a ton of water.

If quicklime or slaked lime is exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs carbonic acid; and if left a long time, becomes nearly all carbonate once more. If a piece of quicklime be left exposed in this way until it has crumbled, it will effervesce again with muriatic acid, as the limestone did before it was burned, thus proving the fact just stated.

Lime is applied to the land in the three states above mentioned: quick lime, hydrate or slaked lime, and air-slaked or mild lime, so called because it has lost its caustic properties. It is better for the land in all of these states than it was before burning has reduced it to an extremely fine powder, more fitted to be dissolved in the soil, and to be taken up by the plant. From the various tables already given it is obvious that lime is an absolutely essential ingredient in the soil being constantly needed by plants in all of their parts; out, besides this, it performs other functions there of scarcely less importance, differing according to the state in which it is applied.

a. If the soil be stiff and cold, if it is newly drained, containing much of acid organic compounds, or if there are tough, obstinate grasses to eradicate, such as bent, etc., it is best to apply quick lime, or the caustic hydrate. In either of these conditions it has a most beneficial and energetic action; lightening and melting the soil, neutralizing and decomposing injurious acid substances, and extirpating many hurtful grasses and weeds.

b. If caustic lime is applied largely to light soils it may do harm by too rapidly decomposing the organic matter, usually scarce in soils of this description. In all such cases, and generally when it is not wished to produce such effects as the above, mild or air-slaked lime is the best.

The action of all varieties is inevitably more marked and permanent upon drained or thoroughly dry land, than upon that which is wet and swampy.